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Agriculture produces a patriot in the truest accepta-
tion of the word.—Talleyrand.



MAINE FARMER.

Discontent—Emigration.

One of the hardest, and latest lessons of life, which the human race can be made to learn, is contentment—to be contented with the acquisition of a competent and comfortable subsistence by steady and honest industry. In fact, learning, or striving to be contented, appears not to enter into the calculations, or plan of life, with one in a hundred, on an average, of the civilized population whose habits and temperaments have become known to us either through reading or personal observation. The idea of doing better—living easier, with less labor, growing richer with less care, or the like, pursues and haunts almost every mind, from him who is one grade above the forlorn outcast and beggar up to the millionaire who rolls or revels in the luxuriance of wealth. And to the reflecting mind it is a matter of astonishment how few individuals make a halt to turn away or combat this peevish destroying mania that thus pursues them. How truly it proves the saying—

Man never is, but always to be blest!

Perhaps there is no more strongly developed instance of this characteristic wildness and vagary of mankind, than is to be found in the spirit of emigration that actuates them the world over. There is no people so well conditioned, either in personal, political or religious liberty, or the acquisition of an easy subsistence, from whom emigrants are not proceeding continually in greater or less numbers, to seek other and different fortunes than those they are, or might be enjoying, in the land of their nativity. Even while hundreds and thousands are struggling to reach our shores and homes, from foreign lands, vast numbers of our own native citizens, though surrounded by all the material benefits of social improvement, are wandering far off into the wild and uncultivated regions of the earth, under no other influence than that internal, indomitable, and insuperable spirit of discontent and of adventure, to which we have already adverted. Illustrative of this fact, and with a view to excite profitable reflections of the madness and folly of yielding to such inclinations, we copy the subjoined article on this subject from the *New York Aurora* of the 20th of July:—

"SETTLING THE OREGON.—It seems to be a certain thing that the ever restless and discontented spirit which leads to many thousands of our western and south-western brethren to break up their homes and start afresh into the wilderness; every few years, has in good earnest determined upon settling the Oregon. It is but a few days since that we gave an account of the movements of a large party of men, women and children, numbering nearly a thousand souls, who had left the last outposts of civilization on the western frontier, and struck out into the pathless wilderness—their destination the unpeopled shores of the Pacific Ocean, while the snow-clad summits of the Rocky Mountains lifting themselves like an eternal barrier between them and their future home—a home which, if reached at all, is but a howling wilderness, where civilization has thrived and withered, and where thousands of weary miles will sever them from every home of human aid and sympathy.

More than one half of this caravan is composed of boys and girls, under sixteen years of age!—tender offerings to the mad ambition of their parents—not one in ten of whom, in all probability, will ever drag their little frames beyond the ice-ribbed fastnesses of the mountain desert, which is the only half-way house between civilization and despair. Unaccountable mania, that thus beguiles these silly people to a sad and calamitous destiny! Are there not millions and millions of acres—whole states and territories—of blooming and fertile prairie and prairie land, lying within our own limits, wooing the ploughshare and the axe, and which may be purchased for one-fifth the cost of the dire expedition upon which these discontented wanderers have embarked? Here, on the banks of our own noble Mississippi, lies spread out an unexplored world of agricultural and mineral wealth, ready to the hand of industry and enterprise, where the pioneer can establish his home, and sit down beneath his own vine and fig-tree, surrounded by plenty and peace, within hearing of the voice of his fellow man, and safe beneath the protection of his country's laws—with steamboats peering in at the very doors of his well-filled granaries, and railroads stretching out their friendly arms to bear him, at his will, back into the heart of the great world, banished from which, man, in every case, becomes either a brute or a misanthrope.

We hear a great deal said about the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race, who are to overrun and civilize the whole continent of North America. We believe it; but this is not to be accomplished by such forced marches and forlorn hopes as these. The wilderness is a frightful monster, who, suddenly and incalculably encountered, devours up the intruder, and leaves his bones to whiten in solitude and his fate untold forever—while, approach him by degrees, striking at him with one hand while the other holds fast to the world behind, and he loses all his terrors, and meets the stranger with a smiling welcome.

But for our solitary party, their fate is decided. They have pulled down their household gods and go to set them up where hearths and homes—their natural temples—are yet to be built. It is their destiny; and, in the language of a contemporary, "Be Heaven's smile around them, and may its benignity guide them in safety to the haven of their hopes—the far-away vales of the Willamette, the Umpqua, and the lower Oregon."

Manure Manufacture.

There, is generally, a time during the last of August and first of Sept. that is drier, or in which less rain falls, than in the other months. Then all the farm can be well employed in collecting peat and muck from those places on the farm which are part of the year so full of water that they cannot be dug very well. Peat is getting to be a staple article in the manufacture of manure. It is now pretty generally known that the mingling it with ashes and such animal manures as are made in the cow yard and hogsty decomposes it, and all become first rate manure for the corn or any other crop. In this way a hog or two may be very usefully employed as a manufacturing chemist, to combine the materials and put them into an available shape for the farmer's use. All who have a chance should improve the opportunity to accumulate as much of this material as possible.

There is another mode of making a valuable manure with very little trouble. It is to cart up some fine muck or peat and deposit it near the house, where all the slops and the sink drain can be put upon it with which it will combine and form an excellent compost. A little attention to these things in the proper time will furnish the farmer with a rich and valuable quantity of manure, which, like steam to the engine, sets the whole machinery of vegetation into rapid and profitable motion.

We know a forehanded and thrifty farmer who hires a man a month every year and furnishes him with a team and keeps him constantly employed in the business of collecting materials for manure, and he finds by experience that he cannot invest the money that it costs in any other way so profitably.

THISTLE NIPPERS.—Our friend, Paine Wingate, of Hallowell, has presented us with a pair of thistle nippers. It is a sort of wooden pincers, the jaws about two inches in length and the handles two and a half feet or more in length. It is a complete instrument to pull thistles from among grain, as you can walk along and put the nippers hold of the roots of the interfering nuisance and twist them out with a very little trouble and no risk of filling your fingers with thorns or spines. We find it very good for pulling other weeds, such as the yellow dock, which is sometimes more bold than welcome in our fields.

COARSE WOOL.—Mr. Merriam, editor of the *Agricultural Department* of the *American Traveller*, advises the Nantucketers to mix a little of the Dishly blood with their sheep in order to make heavier and coarser fleeces. He says that the manufacture of Worsted Goods and Mouselin de Laines which has just commenced in this country by Messrs. Marland & Ballardale, Andover, and under their supervision soon to be introduced on a large scale at Amesbury, N. H., must, under a judicious tariff, become an extensive business in the United States.

The Messrs Marland have hitherto obtained their long wool from Pennsylvania and Ohio. In times gone by we have raised quite a number of half blood Merino and Dishly sheep and had their wool manufactured into worsted, in a domestic way, and those who worked it considered it the very best kind for that purpose. If there is a prospect for any great demand for this kind of wool, the up easters of Maine will be glad to supply them with any quantity they please to call for, provided nevertheless, they will give a fair price for it.

Cultivation of Corn, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Indian Corn is certainly the surest and most profitable of any grain crop grown in our country. Even in the State of Maine notwithstanding we have short seasons and the climate is rather cold, we think the growing of corn will prove to be a most profitable branch of husbandry. Much has been written for a number of years past in reference to growing wheat. Indeed it would seem to be desirable to render our State as independent as possible in all the necessities and comforts of life. But shall we have regard to profit? Is he the best farmer who makes the greatest number of dollars and cents per acre? If 80 bushels of corn can be as cheaply raised as 20 bushels of wheat, will it be seen entering largely into the wheat culture? suppose that we can purchase flour of our Southern and Western brethren and produce something to pay for the same, shall this policy be condemned by those who have more regard for mere words than for real facts? But some kind of grain crop must be sown when seedling the ground down to grass. Which is best for our purpose, oats, barley, rye, or wheat? This will depend on the nature of the soil. A light soil will be best for rye, a clayey soil should be put to either oats, barley or wheat. It is possible that the growing of oats in Maine may be a profitable business, and possibly rye on suitable soils and with suitable culture may be profitable to a considerable degree, but Indian

Corn must be our main sheet anchor both for bread and puddings. The skilful farmer need not fear cold seasons. Let every thing pertaining to corn growing be skilfully done, and let us have a concentration of effort a grand State Agricultural Society and an Agricultural paper in every farm house, and great crops of corn every year will be the sure result. It has been suggested that we raise potatoes and send to the south and buy corn, but we must have an abundance of cotton and other products of the South and West which we cannot grow in our climate, and we must produce something either the product of agricultural or manufacturing industry.

The South and West will in due time be alive to their best interests. In due time the mechanic arts and every branch of useful manufacture will be carried to an astonishing height, the Southern vining with the New Englander, and the time is close at hand when the magical effects of steam will be seen bearing along the rich products of skilful industry with the rapidity of lightning. The intercourse between the South and the West and North should be mutually beneficial to all parties concerned, it should not be forgotten that our country is one great whole and our measures should be such that greater and greater strength shall be added to our glorious Union. But let the question be asked, which will prove to be most profitable, the Indian corn crop or the potato crop? And another question may be asked, will the farmer who raises potatoes extensively for the market, crop his farm of manure? I have hinted heretofore that we may have a great beef market in our State, and then our excellent butter and cheese will sell high if skilfully made, and potatoes, either boiled or unboiled, are excellent to feed to milk cows and to add to the manure heap. But every good farmer will undoubtedly raise both corn and potatoes largely, feed his stock generously and search out materials such as turf, mud &c., &c., and annually add greater strength to his capital and thus increase his means for benefiting himself and the community in which he lives.

J. E. ROUSE.

Influence of Climate on the Fruitfulness of Plants.

The following article, quoted from "a sensible and eloquent American writer," we take from the sixth Number of the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*. We have been delighted in its perusal, and have no doubt our readers will also enjoy it. There is a vein of sound philosophy running through it, an aptness of illustration, and mellowness of feeling, which characterize it, in our estimation, as of more than ordinary interest. The writer might have extended his speculations into the animal kingdom, and have been at no loss to produce numerous instances, corroborative of similar views. [Farmer's Cabinet.]

"The cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limit in which they will grow.

I have been forcibly impressed with this fact, from observing the productions of the various plants which are cultivated for food and clothing in the United States. The following instances will go far to establish the principle. The cotton, which is a tropical plant, yields the best staple and sweetest product in the temperate latitudes. The southern parts of the United States have taken the cotton market from the East and West Indies, both as regards quantity and quality. This is partly owing to the prevalence of insects within the tropics, but principally to the forcing nature of a vertical sun. Such a degree of heat develops the plant too rapidly—it runs its luxuriant foliage, which becomes injuriously luxuriant; the consequence is, there are but few seed pods, and these covered with a thin harsh coat of wool. The cotton wool, like the fur of animals, is, perhaps, designed for protection; and will be thick and fine in proportion as the climate is warm or cool. Another reason is to be found in the providence of the Deity, who aims to preserve races rather than individuals, and multiplies the seeds and eyes of plants, exactly as there is danger of their being destroyed by the severity of the climate, or other causes. When, therefore, the cares and labours of man counteract the destructive tendency of the climate, and guaranty their preservation, they are, of course, more available and abundant.

The lint plants, flax, hemp, &c., are cultivated through a great extent of latitude, but their bark, in the southern climates, is harsh and brittle. A warm climate forces these plants so rapidly into maturity, that the lint does not acquire either consistency or tenacity. We must go far north in Europe, even to the Baltic, to find these plants in perfection, and their products very merchantable. Ireland is rather an exception as to latitude; but the influence of the sun is so effectively counteracted there by moisture and exposure to the sea air, that it is always cool; hence, the flax and potato arrive at such perfection in that region.

It holds equally true in the farinaceous plants. Rice is a tropical plant; yet Carolina and Georgia grow the finest in the world; heavier grained, better filled, and more merchantable, than any imported into Europe from the Indies. The inhabitants of the East Indies derive their subsistence almost exclusively from rice; they must be supposed, therefore, to cultivate it with all skill and care, and the best contrivances for irrigation. Such is, however, the forcing nature of their climate, that the plant grows too rapidly, and dries away before the grain be properly filled. Indian corn, or maize, if not a tropical plant, was originally found near the tropics; and although it now occupies a wide range, it produces the heaviest crops near the northern limit of its range. In the West Indies it rises thirty feet in height; but with all that gigantic size, it produces only a few grains on the bottom of a spongy cob, and is counted on only as rough provender. In the southern part of the United States, it reaches a height of fifteen feet, and will produce thirty bushels to the acre; in the rich lands of Kentucky and the middle States, it produces fifty or sixty bushels to the acre; but in New York and New England, agricultural societies have actually awarded premiums for one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, collected from stalks only seven feet high. The heats of a southern sun develop the juices of this plant too quickly. They run into culm and blade, to the neglect of the seed, and dry away before fructification becomes complete.

Wheat is a more certain crop in New York, the northern part of Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and in the Baltic regions of Europe, than in the south, either

of Europe or America. In the north, snows accumulate, and not only protect it from the winter colds, but from the weevil, Hessian fly, and other insects that invade it; and in the spring it is not forced to rapidly into head, without time to mature fully, and concert its farina.

The climate also aids the manufacturing of flour, preserving it from acidity, and enables us to keep it long, either for a good market, or to meet scarcities and emergencies. Oats grow in almost every country; but it is in northern regions only, or very moist or elevated tracts, that they fill with farina suitable for human sustenance. Rye, barley, buckwheat, millet, and other culmiferous plants, might be added to illustrate the above principle; for all their habits require a more northern latitude than it is necessary to their more growth.

The grasses are proverbially in perfection, only in northern and cold regions, although they will grow every where. It is in the north alone, that we raise animals from meadows, and are enabled to keep them fat and in good condition, from hay and grass alone, without grain. It is there the grasses acquire a succulence and consistency enough, not only to mature animals, but to make the richest butter and cheese, that contribute so much to the tables of the luxurious. The grasses which do often, in the south, grow large enough, are without richness and nutriment; in hay, they have no substance; and when green, are too watery to sustain animals; the consequence is, most animals in those latitudes, browse from necessity, and are poor, and unprofitable, and heavy. It is the same hot sun which forces them to a rapid fructification, before they have had time to concoct their juices. The sugar-cane produces, perhaps, better where it never seeds, than in the tropics; for the juices will never ripen so as to granulate, until checked by frost or fructification. In the tropics, the cane grows twenty months before the juices ripen; and then the culm contracted a woody, fibrous quality, such a degree as to resist the pressure of the mill, and yields but little juice, and that to an increased effort. In Louisiana, we succeed well with the sugar culture; because, while the culm is succulent and tender, a white frost checks the growth, ripens the juices, and in five months gives us a culm, tender, full of juice, easy to press, and yielding much grain of sugar. When Louisiana, therefore, acquires all the necessary skill, she will most probably surpass this article cheaper than the West Indies.

Tobacco is a southern plant, but there it is always light and clafly; and although often well flavoured, it never gains that strong narcotic quality which is its only peculiar property, unless you grow it as far north as Virginia. In the south, the heat unfolds its bud or gem too soon, forces into full expansion the leaf, and drives it to seed before the narcotic quality can be properly elaborated. We may assert a general rule applicable to all annual plants, that neither the root, nor the leaf, acquires any further size or substance after fructification.

The tuberous, bulbous, and other roots, cultivated for human and animal subsistence, are similarly affected by climate, and manifest habits in corroborations of the above principle. The Irish potato, although from or near the tropics, will not come to perfection but in northern or cool countries, or in the temperate latitudes of Europe. It is in such climates alone, that its roots acquire a farinaceous consistence, and have size, flavour, and nutriment enough to support, in the eminent way in which they are susceptible, animal life. In the south, a forcing sun brings the potato to fructification before the roots have had time to attain their proper size, or ripen into the proper qualities for nourishment.

In Ireland the plant grows slow, through a long and cold season, giving time for its juices to be elaborated and properly digested; hence that fine farina and flavour which characterize them. The sweet potato produces larger, better flavoured, and more numerous roots in Carolina, where it never flowers, than in the West Indies. In the latter place this plant runs wild, covers the whole face of the earth with its vines, and is so taken up in making foliage, that the root becomes neglected, and is small and unflavoured. In order to have the onion in perfection, it must grow through two years, swelling all the time its bulbs. In the south, however, it seeds in one year, and before it has made much bulb. Beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips, radishes, and other roots, are equally affected by a hot sun, and scarcely worth cultivating far to the south. They all fructify before they have formed perfect roots, and make foliage at the expense of their bulbs; hence they will always be small and unprofitable; the south will have to depend upon the north for them.

The salad plants are in like manner affected by climate, and give further proofs of our assumption. Cabbages, lettuces, endive, celery, spinage, plants whose leaves only are eaten, to protect their germs from cold, through a kind of instinct, wrap them up in leaves, which form heads, and render many of their other parts tender and unfit for use. These, however, if neglected, are not only tender, but more nutritious, because their growth has been slow and their juices well digested. In the south, a relaxing sun lays open the very buds of such plants, gives a toughness and thinness to the leaves, and they are too unsubstantial for animal support, because of such quick and rapid development.

The delicious and pulpy fruits are, in a still more striking way, illustrative of our principle. The peach, plum, apple, cherry, currant, gooseberry, apricot, and many other such families, are not in perfection in the south. It is in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Jersey, and in the north of Europe, that we enjoy them, although, originally, they came from places near the tropics.

The peach of the Carolinas is full of larvæ, gum and knots, and too stringy and forced to be juicy and unflavoured. The apple of the south is too acerb to be either eaten or preserved. The plums, apricots, cherries, currants, gooseberries, &c., will not even mature until we go far north. All the trees which bear these delicious fruits, will grow luxuriantly in the south, make much foliage and wood, with but little pulp, and that unavory. The kernel in the one-seeded fruit, seems to be the first object of nature in southern climates; that becomes strong, oily, and enlarged; and one of the peach family has been entirely neglected the pulp, that it has only a husky matter around the kernel, as the almond.

The changeableness of the weather in the south, in the spring season, throws plants off their guard; the frosts attendant on those changes, destroy the young fruit and it is only one year in three, that the crop hits at all. The desiccated or dried state of these fruits, enables us to enjoy them through the year; but in the south, their acidity carries them into fermentation or decomposition, before they can be directed of their aqueous parts. The climate of the south is equally against converting them into cider, or any other fermented liquor, because the heat forces their compressed juices so rapidly into an active fermentation, that it cannot easily be checked until it passes into vinegar. For the same reason, distillation goes on badly in hot climates; as the heat cannot be checked long enough to give much alcohol; and whether we aim to enjoy the delicious freshness of these fruits themselves, sip the nectarine of their juices, refresh ourselves with their fermented beverage, stimulate our hearts with their brandies and cordials, or feast through the winter upon the dried or preserved stores of their fruits, we are continually

bailed by the severity of a southern climate, and for such enjoyment must look to the north.

The melons are always affected by too great a degree of heat, even though their vines flourish so much in southern latitudes. The forcing sun hurries them on to maturity before they have attained much size, or acquired that rich saccharine and aromatic flavour which they are so much esteemed. The cantaloupes will rot, or have their sides baked by a hot sun, before it is fully formed; and the water-melon is always watery, dry, and devoid of its peculiar sweetness and richness, in the south. Vines have been known to run one hundred feet, and bear no melon. It is in Philadelphia, and its neighborhood, and in similar latitudes, that the markets are loaded with delicious melons, and all other fruits of the season.

delights us. It is there, near their northern limit, that we cultivate them with such uniform success. The orange, strictly a tropical plant, is more juicy, large, and delicious, at St. Augustine (Florida,) than at Havana; and fruiters, in order to command an orange, will say that it is from some place of the tropics. In the West Indies, the pulp of the orange is spongy, badly filled with juice, and has too much of a forced flavour to be pleasant. The hot-house lemons of Europe, or at Rome, anciently, at first produced bad fruit; too dry, too small, and without flavour; because they overacted. They have lately found out that fact, and now the productions of the hot-houses of London, Paris, &c., astonish and delight us with the quantity and excellence of the fruit. The hot-house found out that gradual and uniform heat is the desideratum; countervailing the cold, rather than imparting much heat. Fruit thus produced, is pronounced better than any grown in the natural way, however perfect the climate.

The juices of the grape are best natured for wine, near the northern limit of their growth. On the Rhine, in Hungary, the sides of the Alps, and in other elevated or northern situations, the wine is strongest, richest, and most esteemed. The French wine ran before the Spanish and Italian; and in no southern country of Europe or Africa, except Madeira, where elevation makes the difference, is the wine in much repute. The grapes of France are more delicious for the table than those of Spain or Madeira. In the southern part of the United States, the excess of heat and moisture blights the grape, so such an extent, that all attempts have failed in its cultivation. The grape-vine, however, whether wild or cultivated, grows there very luxuriantly. The vinous fermentation can also be best conducted in a climate comparatively cool; and all the pressing, fermenting, and distillation of the juice of this delicate fruit can be safer and more profitably managed in a mild region.

The olive, and other oleaginous plants, yield more fruit, of a richer flavour, and can be better pressed, and the oil preserved, in a mild climate. In France the tree is healthier, and the fruit oil better than in Spain or Italy; and the Barbary States are known to import their oil from France and Italy.

Many other plants might be named, whose habits would equally support our position. It is presumed that enough has been said to call the attention of philosophers to this curious subject, and enable us to give proper attention to it, in all the practical operations of agricultural pursuit. Much time and expense might be saved, and profits realized, if this were more generally understood.

We have already observed, that the heat of the sun in southern climates, forces plants to a false maturity, runs them on too rapidly to fructification, and renders dry and woody the culms, stalks, and leaves of the plants, where these parts are used. Hence the chaffiness of the leaf, the dryness of the culm, the lightness of the grain, and unsavoury, spongy quality of the pulp of the plants in those latitudes. Hence the difficulty of fermenting their juices, distilling their essences, and preserving for use the fruit, juice, or blades of such plants. The prevalence of insects is another bar to the production of southern plants; as we often find weeds and strip the leaves, bore the fruit, and lead to blight and decomposition; and just in proportion as the labours of man have rendered plants succulent, and their fruits and seeds sweet and pleasant, do these insects multiply on them, devour their crops, and defeat the objects of husbandry.

The labor of man too, is more conservative in northern climates, because his arm is better moved for exertion, his health and spirits more buoyant; and instead of saying, "Go and work," he says, "Come and work;" treads with a cheerful heart upon his own soil, and assists in the cultivation, collection, and preservation of his own productions. It is in temperate climates that man can be most familiar with nature; it is there he has the best opportunities of observing the guarantees which nature has for the preservation of her animals and plants against the devastation of the elements; he sees an occasional apparent neglect of individuals, but a constant parental care of races. In every thing he sees the wisdom and benevolence of God.

Horn-Ail—Fever in Cows.

Mr. Alpha Richardson, of Stoneham, informs us that he has lost a cow that appeared but very recently to have the horn-ail. She has ever before been healthy and was now in good flesh. She calved lately and appeared to be doing well. She showed no symptoms of disease till about twenty-four hours before her death.

Mr. R. attempted to physic her but could make none operate. On opening her he found the contents of the paunch exceedingly dry. He bled her soon after he found she was sick and he found them hollow. She had the horn-ail badly.

Could this alone have caused her death so suddenly? We think she must have had the puerperal fever in addition to the horn-ail. Can any of our readers tell us of a similar case?

Mr. Jacob Allen, of Braintree, tells us that he has seen cattle that were cured of the horn-ail by loosening the skin near the back bone. He says he has seen complaints the skin adhering closely to the bone and the circulation of the blood to the head is obstructed. Some years ago he read an article in a French author on this subject and from him received the idea that the free circulation of the blood near the spine, from the head to the tail, is all that is wanted to prevent what is called the horn-ail. Mr. Allen states that he has himself given relief, in several instances, merely by seizing the hide near the back and putting it violently from the bone of the back, near the shoulders. He thinks the tail sickness and horn ail both arise from the same cause—the want of free circulation of the blood along the back-bone.

Has any one else ever tried this mode of cure? We cannot find that horn-ail is treated of in English books as a disease. This complaint we cannot find, has not been well understood in this country. Mr. Allen has had something to do with converting bog land into English. On the side of about an acre of bog meadow he dug a deep ditch to cut off the springs that watered it from the highland. He thus found an abundance of gravel land, with which he overspread his meadow, and on which he sowed his English grass seed without any manure. Mr. Allen says he has had fine crops of grass on

this lot for several years. He says the first harvest repaid all his labor. This will often be the case when the business is managed judiciously. It will not always succeed without manure, for the matter dug from the ditch is not always suitable to set grass without an admixture of other material. Mr. A. lays much stress on the importance of trenching deep, so as to keep the bog sufficiently dry.—[Plover.]

We look upon a good book on agriculture, as something more than a lucky speculation for the publisher, or a profitable occupation of his time, for the author. It is a gain to the community at large—a new instrument of national wealth. The first honour of praise, in reference to every such instruction, is due to the author, to the maker or inventor—but he who brings to the general public a general and noble appropriation. It is to the more general diffusion of sound agricultural literature among our farmers, that we look for that more rapid development of the resources of our varied soils, which the times so imperatively demand. [Blackwood's Magazine.]

ANCIENT CUSTOM.—The road which custom had marked out was beaten and smooth, and the farmer continued to travel upon it—it was a *trite* road, and brought him always to the place, whence he had started, and he never lost himself. But in travelling in one path and at one pace, we wear out the road and incapacitate ourselves from travelling at any other pace—so, a long course of injudicious management and cropping, not only exhausts the land, but the practice of a science, the cultivation of which requires no exertion of mind, deadens the spirit of inquiry, and leaves the farmer an easy, uninquiring being, knowing nothing from himself, but governed by an hereditary feeling of obedience to ancient usage. [Hannan.]

Variation of Crops.

It is a remark of practical men, that the land is *fresh* to some crops, not having grown the same species for some years before; thus accounting for its flourishing appearance. To the question, what takes place in the soil during the growth of any particular vegetable? the reply is, that a fermentation, with the extraction of certain proportions of the materials of a decomposable nature contained within the soil, is effected during the process of vegetation, and in a manner peculiar to the species grown. Then, if the same grain or vegetable be sown the following year, the same precise fermentation and proportions must necessarily take place, and be required for the unfolding and perfecting of the same plant, and of course, so continue to be the case for any number of years afterwards. And what then must be the tendency of such a practice? why a rapid approximation to poverty and barrenness. In this view we are supported, most completely, by facts; for we see, in the space of a few years, that the land which is continued to be sown with the same species of grain, will produce nothing, save the weeds, which are indigenous to the soil and circumstances; and if manure be added under the idea of improving the grain, the weeds will still be the chief growers, and flourish with proportioned vigor, and only choking the grain the sooner. It is true, that certain soils will bear a repetition of one kind of crop longer than others, according to their constitution; but in general, two good crops of the same species in succession, are rarely obtained from the same land; but let the land be cropped by a different species every year, for a few years together, and the fermentation with the extracted proportions, will then be varied according to the degrees of difference and peculiarities of the description sown; and these degrees of difference are denoted by the peculiar marks of vigor of the growing plants. By adopting this practice, instead of growing one productive crop only, a succession of two, three, four, or even more, may be obtained, to complete a series proportionate to the judiciousness of the selected variety and the soil; after which, the recurrence of the succession may take place with profit, and by proper cultivation, with the land improving. The advantages gained by the introduction of a variety in succeeding crops, appears to be owing, in the first place, to some of the species rooting deep; by others superficial; others diagonal, and so on; by which means every part of the cultivated soil becomes investigated by their fibres. In the second place, one plant may require a large proportion of oxygen, another of hydrogen, a third of carbon, and the like, to re-collect each of which, for the healthy maintenance of each respective plant, requires an interval of two, three, four, or more years, according, of course, to circumstances. And supposing the interval of any species of grain be passed over for a time, the result to be anticipated in the future crop of the same species, is—provided the land be kept in a high state of cultivation all the while—that the vegetation of the plants, will grow more vigorously and vigorously, and at harvest exceed the former crop of the same species, either in grain or straw, or both. Relative to the truth of all the above particulars, it is only necessary to attend to the analyzed products of a few species of vegetables, and we find a difference in the proportion of the materials of which they are composed, which passing through their peculiar organization, causes that characteristic feature—their variety.

Experience has, a thousand times, confirmed the necessity of a variation in the succeeding crop, to a certain extent; consequently, the best judgment of an agriculturist is required to select those useful species which will follow each other most successfully; to ascertain also, the necessary interval of time of each respectively, before a repetition of the same course can take place, to ensure on an average of years, the greatest permanent produce at the least expense. A person first entering on a farm, may not be well acquainted with its constitution; therefore, the benefit of a few years' experience must be had, before the nature and properties of soil and circumstances can be fully known, and a permanent profitable produce gained.

Similar are great difficulties—the recourse to them will therefore assist in explaining more clearly some parts of the reasoning, which has here been employed. Let then, a piece of fresh-burnt lime have a little water poured on it; a chemical process commences, which exhibits itself by the lump of lime breaking in pieces, the vanishing of the water accompanied with the evolution of heat and steam—and then all is quiet; but a little more water being thrown on, the same process and result ensue, which may be repeated till the whole mass is saturated with water, and converted into the hydrate of lime, when, the balance of affinities being established, no further decomposition and evolution of heat will take place, whatever quantity of water may be afterwards applied. This hydrate of lime may be dissolved, and with the addition of phosphoric form, or mechanically suspended in a body of water, but the same recurrence of phenomena is impossible, until the hydrate has been exposed to the fire of a furnace to re-expel the water; when the same appearance will be visible on a second application of water. But let the hydrate of lime be exposed to the influence of carbonic acid, and the hydrate will in due time become the carbonate of lime; for this acid, having a

stronger affinity for lime than water, expels the water and combines with the lime; and during this change, a different fermentation goes on from the former, and continues until the lime is saturated with the acid, when all is quiet again. Now let a third substance be applied to this carbonate of lime, as the muriatic acid, which has a stronger affinity for lime than the carbonic acid, and this acid will, in its turn, disengage the carbonic acid, by a strong and rapid effervescence, until the balance of affinities is once more established, and the carbonic acid, like a course of crops, can be practiced and seen a second, a third or fourth time, or as often as may be desired. [Bland's Agriculture.]

MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

An intelligent class can scarce ever be, as a class, vicious, never, as a class, indolent. * * * The new world of ideas; the new views of the relations of things; the astonishing secrets of the physical properties and mechanical powers disclosed to the well informed mind present attractions, which unless the character is deeply sunk, are sufficient to counterbalance the taste for frivolous or corrupt pleasures.—Everett.

Philosophy in Sport.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER XI.

'True,' replied Mr. Seymour; 'and the ambassadors found Henry the Fourth playing on the carpet with his children; and it is said that Domitian, after he had possessed himself of the Roman empire, amused himself by catching flies but these were kings. Now I admit that philosophers are monarchs, but monarchs are not always philosophers; you must, therefore, produce some less objectionable authority if you stand in need of such a sanction. Let me see whether I cannot assist you: there was Socrates, if tradition speaks truly, who was partial to the recreation of riding on a wooden horse, for which, Valerius Maximus tells us, his pupil Alcibiades laughed at him.'

'I care not who laughs at me,' exclaimed the vicar; 'I enjoy the amusements of youth and agree with Dr. Paley, in regarding the pleasure which they are made to afford, as a striking instance of the beneficence of the Deity; and should you so far relax as to put your plan into execution, of writing a work upon juvenile sports, I hope you will call upon me to compose a eulogy, by way of preface.'

'I shall not forget your offer, depend upon it.'

'Did not Archytas,' resumed the vicar,

'He who would scan the earth, and ocean's bound,

'And tell the countless sands that strew the shore;

as Horace says, invent the children's rattle?—

Toys, my dear sir, have served to unbend the

wise, to occupy the idle, to exercise the sed-

entary, to moralise the dissipated,—

'And,' interrupted Mr. Seymour, 'to in-

struct the ignorant.'

'I will also convince you,' continued the

vicar, 'that the tournaments were indebted for

their origin to the Troy game (*Iudus Troicus*),

first introduced into Italy by young Ascanius.'

The foregoing episode having been con-

cluded the party proceeded, without any fur-

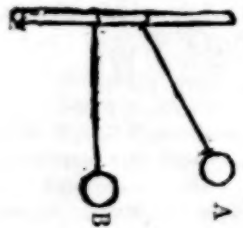
ther interruption, to the lodge. On their ar-

ival, Mr. Seymour produced a piece of ap-

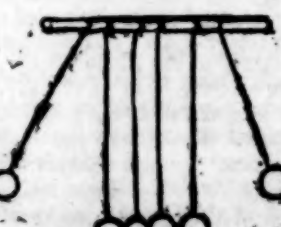
paratus, for the purpose of exhibiting the

experiment he had promised, in illustration

of the doctrine of the Collision of Elastic Bodies.



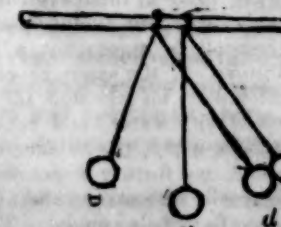
'Here are two ivory balls,' said he, suspended by threads; I shall draw one of them, a little on one side; now, I let it go, it strikes, you see, against the other ball, and drives it off to a distance equal to that through which the first ball fell; but the motion of a stopped ball, because, when it struck, it received in return a blow equal to that it gave, and its motion was consequently destroyed. To extend the experiment, here are six ivory balls hanging in a row; I will draw the first out of the perpendicular, and let it fall against the second; see! see! none of the balls appear



to move except the last, which you perceive flies off as far as the first ball fell. I should like to hear you explain this.'

'Tom observed, that when the first ball struck the second, it received a blow, in return, which destroyed its motion; and that the second ball, although it did not appear to move, must have struck against the third, the re-action of which set it at rest; that the action of the third ball must have been destroyed by the re-action of the fourth, and so on, until motion was communicated to the last ball, which not being re-acted upon flew off.'

Mr. Seymour commenced Tom for his explanation; but he begged him to understand that such an effect only occurred when the balls were elastic, and he proceeded to exhibit the difference between elastic bodies by



another experiment. 'When you raise one of these inelastic balls, made of clay, out of the perpendicular; and let it fall against the other, the action and re-action, not being augmented by the force of elasticity, are insufficient to destroy the motion of the former; only part of the motion is will, therefore be

communicated to it, and the two balls will move together to a distance less than that from the vertical line than the ball was before it fell.'

As the scientific materials of the present chapter are not sufficiently ductile to admit of further extension, we shall, with your kind permission, gentle reader, avail yourself of so favourable an opportunity to relate the circumstances which attended the return of Miss Kitty Ryland. Her worthy friends, assembled around the tea table with that vigorous appetite for news, which ten days of starvation, or to say the least, of meagre diet, must necessarily have created; and it must be allowed, that the history of Miss Kitty's journey, and of the incidents which accompanied it, were calculated to afford a repast which less refined and voracious epicures might have anticipated with satisfaction. Miss Ryland was fully prepared for the ordeal to which her return exposed her; and she had determined to state without entering into any particulars, that the sole object of her journey to London had been to invest certain property in eligible securities; but the settled gloom that shaded her brow told a tale which all her address was incapable of concealing.

'I fear that something unpleasant has occurred during your trip,' said Miss Puttle, as she fixed her small sharp eyes upon the countenance of our heroine.

'Unpleasant—oh dear, no;—what can possibly have put that into your head? I never spent a more delightful week in my life, save and excepting, indeed, the inconveniences which attended the excessive heat of Bond Street, and the clouds of dust which poison the inhabitants, since the streets have been much-admired; but these are trifling troubles, as I succeeded in the main object of my visit, and I can assure you, ladies, that if you will follow my advice, you may readily double your present incomes, as I have done.'

'There now;—well, I declare,—did not I say that Miss Ryland had met with a prize in the lottery, or some such good luck?' cried Miss Noddleton; and turning towards her fortunate companion, she said, in a tone of fond solicitation. 'Can my dear Miss Kitty forgive a little curiosity—innocent curiosity?' I dropped in, this morning, while you were in the village, and observing your trunk gazing, as it were, for a little fresh air, I just threw up the lid, when a profusion of new purchases saluted my eyes; 'So,' said I, to Miss Puttle, who happened to pop in at this very moment, 'our friend must have found a gold mine.' Now, were not these the exact words I used, Miss Puttle?

'They were,' answered the lady; 'and I think you added, that you should not be surprised if a wedding were shortly to take place as the ribands and gloves were an ominous appearance.'

'I am delighted,' cried Miss Phillis Tapps; 'you are sly, methinks, Miss Kitty; come, come, tell us the name of the happy swain, and let your friends participate in your felicity.'

This was a home thrust, and Miss Ryland was not exactly prepared to parry it. She hesitated for a few moments, and, disguising her agitation, as well as she was able, was about to vent her indignation, when a brilliant thought darted like lightning through her brain, and immediately relieved her from the embarrassment. Its announcement, thought she, will remove every suspicion from myself, while its execution will plunge both the vicar and major into trouble. This, and much more passed through the worthy spinster's head, in less time than that which we have required for the relation of it; and she at once decided upon a plan, so well calculated to clear off the long score of petty apices which had been accumulating on the tablet of her memory.

'Upon my word, ladies, your sagacity delights me; and so, because, forsooth, I brought home a few white ribands, and half a dozen pair of soiled kid gloves, which my good friend Mrs. Tenterhook let me have at half price, you, at once, conclude that a wedding must be about to happen; but joking apart, you are right, you have guessed it; but it is a secret; if I entrust it to you, I shall expect your promise to be silent.'

'Mum,' cried Miss Noddleton, as she placed her fore-finger upon her lip, to which she had given a significant curl, which imparted to it the resemblance of a piece of dog's eared parchment.

'Mum is the word,' repeated the ladies; 'you may depend upon our fidelity.'

'I am satisfied,' replied Miss Ryland.—

'You must know, then, that the bridal favours

which have excited your curiosity are intended

as a present to Annette, who I have good

reasons for knowing, is to be shortly led to

the altar by Major Snapwell's valet, Jacob.'

'Bless me! What news! Who would have

thought it?' exclaimed them in the secret.

We will not tyrannise too long over the

patience of the reader; we shall, therefore, con-

clude our chapter by stating, that Miss Kitty

lost no time in seeking an interview with the

parties in question, in order to put matters in

a proper train; and, the reader may probably,

hereafter learn, that the fire, which threat-

ened to sear the fair fame of our heroine,

was adroitly applied to light up a flame, which

under other circumstances, might never have

been kindled.

(To be Continued.)

Manufactures of Worcester.—Ploughs.

A few days since we were permitted, by

the courtesy of the senior partner of the firm

of Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, to visit their

manufactory of Ploughs and implements for

the use of the farmer and gardener.

These gentlemen have long been engaged

in the manufacture of ploughs and of other

agricultural implements. They state that

they were the first mechanics who lengthened

the groundwork and otherwise so improved

the form of the cast Iron Plough that it would

take up the furrow slice, with the greatest

ease, bearing it equally and lightly along the

surface of the mould board, and turning it

over flat, with slight friction and small resistance of draught.

Drill, Barrows, Corn Planters, Corn Shellers, Hoe, Shovels, Spades, Transplanting Tools, Ladies Weeding Tools, Grass Shears, Garden Lines and Reels, Picks, Mattocks, Tree and Floor Scrapers, Riddles, Sieves, Bark Mills, Sugar Mills; Winnowing Machines, Hay and Manure Forks, Axes, Hatchets, Axe Handles, Currycombs, Cattle Cars, Sicks, Vegetable Cutters, Scythes, Scythes, Scythes, Scythes, Ox Yokes, Raws, Rings and Balls; Revolving Horse Rakes, Antifurcation Rollers, Grindstones, Peat Knives and Spades, Chains, Iron Bars, Drills, Wheel-Borrows, Saws, Brush and Bill Hooks, Transplanters, Straw Cutters, Budding; Pruning and Cutting Knives, Field Rollers, Hay Knives, and an abundant assortment of the other instruments which are useful for the farmer.

The Ploughs manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, have been used through the whole country. The traveller who has been compelled to visit the "down East," regions of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, or to make his home in the "far West," among the prairies of Illinois or Missouri has been consoled by seeing the evidence of civilization, of improvement, of intelligence, and refinement in these excellent husbandry tools. From Canada to Florida, they are employed in those who turn the soil.

We are informed that these instruments have not been without honor in their own country. The American Institute of New York, and the Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston, at their great fairs, have bestowed on these intelligent artists, medals for the best and most perfect ploughs. In 1837, 1838, 1839, and 1840, the Committees of the Agricultural Society awarded all their premiums for the best work done in the field were the trial took place, to those competitors who used the implements from this establishment.

It is said, and we presume correctly, that fifty-four premiums have been given in successive years by the Worcester Agricultural Society, for work done with ploughs manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse and Mason. On the day when the large premium of one hundred dollars offered by the Massachusetts Society was awarded all the gratuities proposed by the County Society were given by their committees to those who worked with the Worcester ploughs.

At Andover, in October, 1841, a most careful examination and comparison of the merits of the ploughs made by the most celebrated workmen, was had. The following table will show the results to which the committee arrived, and it will be scarcely necessary to add that the Worcester ploughs obtained the premium awarded with regard to excellence of construction, ease of draught, and cost of the implement:—

Description of Plough.	Power applied in horse power.	Depth of furrow in inches.	Width of furrow in inches.	Earth turned in cubic feet per foot of furrow.
Ruggles & Co. C.	500	5-1/2	12	7-1/2
Ruggles & Co. A.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. B.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. D.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. E.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. F.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. G.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. H.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. I.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. J.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. K.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. L.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. M.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. N.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. O.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. P.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. Q.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. R.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. S.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. T.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. U.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. V.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. W.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. X.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. Y.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2
Ruggles & Co. Z.	500	5-1/2	12	6-1/2

In these experiments, the dynamometer used was graduated from 1 to 10, to indicate the power applied.

The success of the efforts of our friends, has been so great and well merited, as to induce them to connect with their manufactory an extensive warehouse in Boston, at Quincy Hall, near South Market street, where they offer to the public, ploughs of twenty seven different sizes, forms and kinds, some of them adapted to each condition and quality of soil, and to the various principles, theories, and modes of cultivation which are adopted by cultivators.

Besides employing the best skill of American and native industry, Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, have availed themselves of foreign talent, and have imported, at great expense, many valuable implements from abroad. Among others which they have introduced is Smith's Deaneon Subsoil Plough, which has received the highest approbation of the agriculturists of England and Scotland.

In the hurried notice which it is only allowed to us to take at this time, we cannot describe fully the details of their establishment. At some fortunate time we hope to enjoy the opportunity of explaining to the farmers of Worcester County, the merits of some of their own manufactures.

The store room of our neighbors, might have furnished a museum, or supplied materials for an exhibition which could only have been rivalled by that which they make at their Boston Warehouse. There were collected fine models of the best instruments which are used by the New England Farmer. Implements for every operation which the husbandman may be bound to perform, were garnered into their granary of choice productions.

One who had not been familiar with mechanic operations, would be astonished, to consider the various forms which have been tried to form the plough into the best shape. We saw in the great collection of our friends, about 300 forms beginning with Starbuck's, the first of cast iron ploughs, and ending with the beautiful models of the Worcester implements. The manner in which these artisans arrange their materials impresses one with admiration. By the ingenious inventions of Mr. Elbridge Matthews, the proprietors have obtained apparatus which almost enables them to dispense with manual labor. A mould is placed in a frame, and the plough beam is fixed beside it, and the machinery with undeviating precision finishes after the exact form of the model which has been given to the chisel. Thus every part of the work must conform to each other part.—National Regis.

Mechanical Improvement.

In what age has there been such advances made in mechanical science and skill as the present? The history of the world affords no

parallel. There were periods and ages in ancient times, when the arts and sciences flourished; but their improvements in mechanical arts were of a limited nature compared with the present. They excelled in certain things to which they gave the name of Arts—such as sculpture, painting, and architecture. It was confined to few branches, and comparatively but few masters of the arts, who made great secret of their skill. The present age includes in its field of improvement, in addition to the above, a vast range of mechanism, productive of much benefit, and some astonishing results. Water, animal, and steam power, are made to perform a great amount of labor, which formerly had to be done by the hand of man; and with steam power, many beneficial results are attained, which at present we can accomplish with no other known power. It is by this power alone that a ship is propelled directly against wind and tide with speed. We have yet no substitute that can compete with the steam engine on our railroads. And it has produced a revolution in the art of war as well as the arts of peace.

To mechanical improvement there seems to be no limit. Scarce a week passes without recording some new invention or improvement. Many, it is true, are worthless, but some are valuable. Amongst late improvements is a machine for setting type that has been highly spoken of; it has not been in use long enough to ascertain its merits, but enough has been done to show the practicality of setting type by machinery with greater speed and less skill than by hand; but time and experience will test its value.

A great triumph in mechanical structure is now in operation, in the sectional dry dock, with which the largest vessels, it is said, can be raised out of the water in a short time, with all the freight on board, and without straining the vessel. The facility with which they can be built, and the comparative small expense, it is thought, will make them supercede the dry docks now used.

There are great and constant improvements making in almost all kinds of mechanical tools, in the implements of husbandry—and even pins and needles are subjects of improvement. The former article our Yankee neighbors bid fair to supply us with hereafter, without being dependent upon England, as would appear from the statement of a writer in the N. Y. Express, on the subject of American solid headed pins, manufactured by Slocum, Jibson & Co., and Howe & Co. He says, "the two concerns these pins represent a capital of \$200,000, giving employment to more than 100 hands. Each machine, we are told, turns out 200 pins a minute, and could be made to turn out 300 in the same time if required. Amount of pins being manufactured in this country is about \$217,090 annually. Congress, at its late extra session, imposed a specific duty on foreign pins, of 40 cents for every package containing 5000. This duty, for an average sized package, as these companies put theirs up in, is about 25 cents—not so high a duty as some have supposed; and it was objected, by parties interested in the import trade, that this duty would enhance the price of them, and consequently bear hard on the consumer.—Prairie Farmer.

From the Franklin Journal.

Jones, on Japanning and Varnishing.

NUMBER 3.

To rub down, or prepare the varnished surface, for polishing.—For ordinary purposes, shell-lac varnish does not require to be rubbed down and polished, but where it is wished to have the surface very even, these processes are necessary. For rubbing down, pumice-stone, in fine powder, is used. Four or five coats of varnish, at least, must be laid on, and allowed to become perfectly hard; a piece of woollen rag may then be made wet, and a portion of the powder put upon it; this is to be rubbed carefully, and equally over every part of the varnished surface, until it appears perfectly even. Great care is requisite to avoid rubbing through at some parts, before others are rendered smooth, particularly if there are sharp edges, or projecting mouldings. When this takes place, the whole process of varnishing must be repeated; a little practice, however, will enable any one to avoid this, provided the article varnished, has an even surface, and the number of coats have been sufficient to give the requisite thickness of resin. When the surface, to be polished, is flat, the cloth may, when used, be wrapped round a piece of cork or wood; and the same method may be adopted in rubbing down mouldings.

To polish the varnish.—When the surface is well prepared by the pumice-stone, it is very easily polished. This is effected by fine rotten-stone, used exactly in the same way with the pumice-stone, excepting that sweet oil is employed, instead of water. The oil may be removed from the surface by a fine rag, and some dry rotten-stone; and if a little is then rubbed on by the palm of the hand, this will give the highest possible polish to the surface.

To prepare the rotten-stone.—Rotten-stone is sometimes harsh and gritty; the best way of trying it, is to take a little between the teeth, when the least portion of grit may be discovered. Careful workmen always wash it before they venture to use it. This is effected by stirring the fine powder in a considerable quantity of water, then allowing it to remain at rest for a few seconds, and pouring the water into a glazed earthen vessel; the powder which then precipitates, will be perfectly fine and smooth; by washing the remainder, the whole of the finer parts may be separated from the grit.

The gloss upon shell-lac which has been polished, is less brilliant than that of the unpolished varnish; but this gloss may be given by a single coat of seed-lac varnish, which will abstract but little from the perfect surface given by polishing.

Black shell-lac varnish.—Shell-lac varnish may be rendered black, by mixing with it, either ivory, or lamp-black. The editor has frequently used, and always preferred, the latter. It should not be used as sold in the shops, being then greasy, as the workmen call it, and will neither mix or dry well. Sometimes the lamp-black contains particles of plaster, from the walls of the chambers in which it is made; this, of course, should be rejected.

To prepare lamp-black for use.—Press a portion of it, into any earthen or metallic vessel, which may be made red hot in the fire; for small quantities, a tobacco pipe, a piece of a gun barrel, or any other metallic tube, will answer the purpose perfectly well. It is not necessary to close the vessel, but

the powder should be well rammed in; place the whole in an open fire until it is red hot throughout; this may be known by the lamp-black ceasing to flame at the exposed parts; take it from the fire, and allow it to become quite cool before you remove it from the vessel, otherwise it will burn into ashes. Lamp-black, thus prepared, will mix readily with water, will dry well in paint or varnish, and will be improved in color.

To mix the color with the varnish.—Rub the lamp-black up with a little alcohol, spirits of turpentine, or weak varnish, taking care to make it perfectly smooth before putting it into the cup with the varnish. To give a good black color, the quantity of lamp-black must be considerable; this, it is true, will lessen the brilliancy of the varnish in some degree, but a thin coat of seed-lac, will diminish this fault. When only a small quantity of black varnish is wanted, it may be made by dissolving black sealing wax in alcohol.—Sealing wax being composed principally of shell-lac. But little heat should be employed, or the black color will be precipitated.

Shell-lac varnish of various colors, may be made by mixing strong body colors, in fine powder, with the varnish, levigating them in the same manner as recommended with the lamp-black. None but full, deep colors will answer, as the color of the varnish will deteriorate all those which possess any transparency, or which are of a light shade.

Red shell-lac varnish, is best made from good Dutch sealing wax. This is the kind used to varnish glass, and wood, for electrical purposes. Three or four coats will make a perfect covering.

Of the brushes used in varnishing.—It has been already remarked that the painters' sash-tool, makes a very good varnish brush for common purposes; for large articles, however, the flat camel's hair brushes, made for the purpose, are to be preferred; they are to be obtained from half an inch, to four inches in width, at most of the drug stores; for smaller sizes, round brushes, with tin tubes, are to be preferred.

It is a common practice, when the same brush is always used with the same kind of varnish, to allow it to dry with the varnish on, after scraping the brush on the edge of the cup; in this case it must be allowed to stand in the varnish for a few minutes to soften before using. It is a much better practice, however, to wash the brushes clean in spirits of turpentine, or in alcohol. When washed in the latter, the alcohol need not be wasted, but may be poured into the varnish bottle. For colored varnishes, kept in small quantities, the brush may be left in the bottle; but in this case, the cork should be perforated so as to fit the handle, and the points of the hairs should dip into the varnish; it is then always ready for use. A common mustard bottle will, in general, answer the intended purpose.

Of the French polish, by means of shell-lac varnish.—There is a mode of using shell-lac varnish, which is sometimes denominated the French, and sometimes the German mode. To whomsoever it is due, it merits to be generally known, as the process is easy and economical, and the effect beautiful. It has been much employed by cabinet and musical instrument makers, but is yet not so extensively practised as it merits to be.

The varnish is to be prepared in the way already directed, and is used of a moderate thickness. The article to be polished must have a smooth even surface, such as is left by fine glass paper, usually called sand paper.

Mode of applying the varnish.—The varnish is applied by means of what is called a rubber; this is frequently made by rolling up a strip of thick woollen cloth, which has been torn off, so as to form a soft elastic edge; thick, wide will answer perfectly well, although a greater width is more convenient to hold. This coil may be from one to three inches in diameter, according to the size of the work.

[From Gill's Technical Repository.]

On the manner of applying the varnish.—The varnish, put into a narrow-mouthed bottle, is to be applied to the middle of the flat face of the rubber, by laying the rubber upon the mouth of the bottle, and quickly shaking the varnish up once; as the rubber will thus imbibe just a sufficient quantity to varnish a considerable extent of surface. The rubber must then be enclosed in a soft linen cloth, doubled; the remainder of the cloth being gathered together at the back of the rubber, to form a handle to hold it by; and the face of the linen cloth must be moistened with a little raw linseed oil, (which may either be colored with alkanet-root, or not,) applied with the finger to the middle of it.

The work to be varnished, should be placed opposite to the light, in order that the effect of the polishing may be better seen; and a surface of from one to eight feet square may be varnished at once.

The rubber must be quickly and lightly rubbed on the surface of the article to be varnished, and the rubbing continued until the varnish becomes nearly dry; the coil of woollen cloth must be then again wetted with the varnish, but no more oil need be applied to the surface of the linen cloth, and the rubbing again continue till the varnish becomes nearly dry, as before; and again, a third coat must be applied in the same manner; then one with a little oil; which must be followed, as before, with two others without oil;—and thus proceed until the varnish has acquired some thickness, which will be after a few repetitions of the series; when a little alcohol may be applied to the inside of the linen cloth, before wetting the coil with the varnish; and then rub very quickly, lightly, and uniformly, over every part of the varnished surface, which will tend to make it even, and very much conduce to its polish. The linen cloth must next be wetted with a little alcohol and oil, without varnish; and the varnished surface being rubbed over, with the precautions last mentioned, until it is nearly dry, the effect of the operation will be seen; and, if it be found that it is not complete, the process must be continued, with the introduction of alcohol in its turn, as directed above, until the surface becomes uniformly smooth and beautifully polished.

On varnishing hollow and round works.—In this case, the woollen cloth is not to be used with its flat end, but on its sides; to which the varnish must be applied, as before directed, and be covered with two folds of the linen cloth, oiled or not, as before mentioned.

On varnishing recesses or carved work.—When this occurs in cabinet work, &c., and where the surfaces are not liable to wear, or

are difficult to reach with the rubber, a spirit varnish, made with, or without lac, of the usual gum resins, and considerably thicker than that used in the above process, may be applied to those parts with a brush, or hair pencil, as is commonly done in other modes of varnishing.

On varnishing works in the lathe.—This process is exceedingly easy; and does not require much more skill than the mere application of a little oil to the surface of a soft linen cloth, and putting the lac-spirit varnish upon it; then both together to be held upon the surface of the work, whilst turned round in the lathe, and rubbed along it, backwards and forwards, till the effect is produced.

The editor has frequently tried the French polish, but he has always used a kind of rubber differing from that above mentioned. It is made as follows:—a piece of thick woollen cloth, six or eight inches in diameter, is taken; upon one side of this a few teaspoons-full of the varnish is poured; the edges are then collected together, so as to enclose the varnish in the cloth, and form a handle by which to hold it; this is then covered with a piece of oiled linen cloth, and the rubber is ready for use. When requisite, more varnish may be added. It will be found necessary, occasionally, to pour a little alcohol into the cloth, when the varnish becomes too thick to ooze through.

Some difficulties may at first be experienced in

This image is a vertical strip, likely a scan of a page edge or a binding. It features a dark, textured background on the right side and a lighter, textured background on the left side, separated by a thin vertical line. The overall appearance is grainy and high-contrast.

POETRY.

For the Farmer & Advocate.
SUMMER MUSINGS.

Waked by the vernal air with pleasure rife,
Commanded by the sultry king of day
All nature now expands into a life,
Like that we feel when in the circle gay,
Or when we trace the more sequestered way,
When health inspires the mind with feelings strong.

We range the fields where zephyrs gently play,
Or where the placid brook moves calmly along
And tunes the thinking mind, to more than stud-
ied song.

Lulled is the lake that decks the rural town,
Without a wave—for mirror like its face,
The shaded brook now murmurs gently down—
Delightful scene—I'd linger round the place
My maker's hand in all his works to trace,
To count the hues upon the wild wood rose,
To view the trees that wave with modest grace,
These simple joys my earliest fancy chose,
Then why not love them, till the dream of life
shall close.

Ye lovers of the beautiful, now look,
Here is the sight that does transport you so,
The vaults of heaven seem from their summits
shook.

The rocks, the trees, see how divine they glow,
Deep from the waters back their beauties throw.
Now read a line on this instructive page—
Such beauties show not when the wild winds
blow.

Would ye be lovely—let no passions rage
But be thus calm and pure—so imitate the sage.

As the young eagle with her new fledged wing
Swims in the air and visits every cloud,
And scorns the bliss which humbler scenes would
bring.

With eager hope with vanity endowed,
With piercing look beyond her lofty shroud
She sees the sun and thinks perchance to soar
Up to his realm and choose her dwelling
proud.

But fails her strength, she soon begins to lower,
And falls alas! to earth, nor dares to wander more.

Thus with the hope of the aspiring youth
When first he starts on life's unmeasured course,
Each fancied dream seems like some sacred truth
Nor knows he yet their feeble failing source
Or dreams forsooth there is some mighty force
That sways the sceptre of the human will.
But lists to fame, and though her voice is hoarse
She can each thought with syren visions fill—
He finds, though oft too late, that he is human
still.

Then man beware, nor seal thine earthly fate,
Or let a frenzied hand first write thy doom
Let rural duties upon thee wait,
And strew with flowers thy pathway to the tomb.
When ye can brave the poisonous simoom
Then sport with passion and the soul's wild fire,
When ye can wear a garb like nature's loom,
Then cease her gaudy beauties to admire,
Yet 'till such time let nature thy fond love inspire.

Fair blooming summer, still we turn to thee,
For thou art worthy of our noblest vow,
Thy devotees, though constant yet are free,
What wreaths of fame are mangled o'er thy brow,
Fair Eden's joys appear to deck the now
Then why since thou hast magic powers to please,
Ah! why should man to lust or avarice bow?
Why yield the soul to despotisms such as these?
Why slave the mind and on deluding phantoms
seize?

When music floats upon the evening air
And woods and fields re-echo back the strain,
When youthful hope can chase away each care
And youthful blood runs merry through each vein,
Imagination roams o'er land and main
When flowers around as fair as Virgil knew
Grow in each mead and bloom on every plain,
When seasons still their happy course pursue
Shall man not sympathize and thus be happy too?

'Tis good to gaze upon the evening sky,
To mark the beauties of the rising moon,
'Tis sweet to look upon the love lit eye,
To greet the vision the crimson moon in June
And seek the cooling shade at summer noon,
Nor is this all, O earth! that man shall praise,
For thou hast many a fair and welcome boon,
From innocence that in the sunbeam plays
To the force lightnings wild, uncouth, and daz-
ling blaze.

Anon, the darkness shades the drowsy world,
Now man and beast are hushed in silent sleep,
The ready thought is from the memory hulled,
While dull sensations o'er the feelings creep,
To guard the soul from reverie too deep,
Then let my pen resume the joyful theme.
In slumber lost I'd range o'er mountains' steep,
'Tis pleasant on a summer night to dream
For then no dreaded thoughts dare through its
curtains gleam.

Winthrop, 1843. F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following touching little sketch is from
the pen of J. R. Chandler, Esq., Editor of the Uni-
ted States Gazette.

Hunter's Grave.

We advise much exercise, active or pas-
sive, as circumstances may require, or may
favor, in our citizens. A good long walk, or
ride, every day, will lengthen life, and multi-
ply the pleasures of living. And besides the
mere physical agitation of a walk or ride there
is a change of thought, that is wholesome—a
diversion of the mind, from one object to
another, or from one set of objects to many.
These advantages are too much overlooked
by the young, until a habit is acquired, when
the *vis inertia* overcomes the conviction of a
necessity for exercise, and body and mind fail
from a neglect to give them variety and change.

We love—though we have neglected the
means of health too long to hope for its ac-
quisition—we love to ride through the lanes,
and over the open fields in the vicinity of the
city, and catch the breathings of spring, while
we enjoy that rapid mental action which de-
notes the improvement of time which exercise
and new scenery secure.

One morning last week, we were allowing
our old horse Rolla to take his own time in

moving along, a species of indulgence which
he claims as a privilege of age and old ac-
quaintance, making up for any seeming slow-
ness in going forth, by a shuffling anxiety, in
returning to reach his crib. There had been
a fall of rain during the night, and the clouds
had not cleared away. Striking across a
field, we soon reached the object of our
search—a little mound of earth, only half
sodded over, denoted the place where poor
old HUNTER, had been laid only a few weeks
before. We alighted, and threw Rolla's
reins over a low pine shrub, that grew at the
head of the grave, and gave loose to our own
feelings.

It is not seemly to mourn for a dog; but
when, for eleven years, the animal has follow-
ed your footsteps—when his clear voice has
greeted your return, or when coiled up at
your feet, day after day, he has lifted his flex-
ible eyebrows, and turned his dark eye to see
when you would leave the writing table, and
go forth for his pleasure, as he had farmed for
my feel as if the death even of a dog might
warrant a melancholy sensation, and he plead-
ed in excuse for a recollection at least of his
canine virtues.

Hunter had become a sort of precursor of
our own comings; and those who would meet
us, as we came to, and went from, our office,
would watch for Hunter, that they might find
us. A feeling had sprung up between us,
and we had learned even to check each other's
faults. He undoubtedly had the most to
suffer, in that respect, but still he tried, and
sometimes succeeded.

The poor dog had become a member of the
family when it was small; and the flock that
had risen up like olive branches around our
table, were affectionately guarded, and tend-
erly fondled by Hunter. But he never con-
fessed the right of mastership in them. He
took his place on the hearth rug before them,
with as much independence as if they had
been his offspring, instead of ours; and when
business or pleasure called us from the city,
he took upon himself the guardianship of the
domestic circle, and declined his daily visit
to the office, as much as if he had a pecuniary
investment in the dwelling, or was morally
and legally responsible for the welfare of its
inmates.

Hunter had been in perils. He was bitten
with one other canine friend, by a mad dog.
His friend died with hydrophobia—kind ac-
quaintance saved Hunter. He remembered it
to the last; and when the sickness came from
which he was not relieved, the beseeching
look, and the particular emphasis of his moon
showed that he remembered with gratitude
favors past, and desired a re-application of the
remedies. But he asked in vain. He
pined away and finally after faculty departed,
until voice failed, the hearing ceased, the eye
was lifted up slowly, but dim, and the tail
slightly moved, to intimate his recognition of
him who had so long been his companion, and
his last effort was to lick the delicate hand of
one that seemed twined with his earliest love,
and whose name was the first word he had
articulated.

Old Samson took the dog in his barrow,
and went forth with a measured step, to find
a place where he might give him the decency
of burial, without intruding upon the repose
of human beings who, made in a better image
justly claim a scanty for their dust.

The little procession, as it went forth, had
with it something of a touching air. The body
of Hunter was decently covered, not os-
tentatiously, lest a ridicule should attach to the
scene; and Samson had put on his best
clothes, avowedly less for funeral purposes,
than that he might appear decently before the
mistress. Little Willy, the only follower of
the train had drawn his cap over his eyes, to
hide a few hasty tears, and was regulating his
step by the solemn and measured move-
ment of Samson. Few felt an interest to in-
quire what was hidden beneath the white pall
and the unwonted melancholy of the child was
sufficed to pass without inquiry.

When the procession had reached the place
of sepulture, the body was lowered, not
thrown into the grave, and Samson remarked
that the collar was still about Hunter's neck.
"I'll take it off," said he: "it will do for
another dog."

Little Willy leaned over, and looked down
into the grave; and then lifting his streaming
eye to his sable companion, he said—
"No let it be, Samson, let it be, I don't
want any more dogs; and if I do have one,
I don't want to see Hunter's collar on his
neck."

Samson nodded up the grave, and turned
towards him.
"Will you ride on the barrow?" said he to
Willy.

The child turned, and looked at the car-
riage with a shudder, and walked onwards.
When Willy reached home, he went and
sat down alone besides "Hunter's house,"
and wept a flood of tears; and it was only
when the memorials of his faithful friend,
more than twice his own age, had been removed,
that he could dry up his tears. And even now
the mention of the dog makes the
"clouds" return after the rain, and cast a
gloom over the sunny spirit of the child.

While bending over the resting place of the
faithful animal, it was natural that we should
think of his merits, and what we had lost in
him so selfish is even human grief; and half
of what constituted our painful feelings
while thus musing, resulted from the certainty
that we should do more benefit by his ser-
vices.

Who would weep in this world, if what was
taken away diminished nothing of his enjoy-
ment? We mounted the horse to return, but
yet lingered; reflection had come: and with it
came fancy. Imagination was busy to peo-
ple space with objects that we once had loved
and now mourned; and, for a moment it seem-
ed as if the smiling face of Hunter was be-
fore us, and his head and tail turned as if to
invite us to move. A slight breeze from the
west wafted toward the log that was hanging
over the river at a little distance and as mas-
ses swept by us, one seemed to take the place
and form which our fancy had just given as
Hunter's. We started. The airy form played
delicately around, and then vanished in the
thicket beyond. It could scarcely have been
all fancy, for the horse, Rolla, moved
suddenly, as was his wont when formerly
Hunter had manifested his joy at the prospect
of exercise by jumping upwards towards his
bridle, with a sharp but friendly bark.

The misty form of the dog re-appeared at
the top of the hill, and as it passed rapidly
onwards, was tinged with rainbow hues from
the sun glinting between the broken clouds
above.

We know that if men would weep, there
are all around them graves of the good, whose
loss the living may deplore, whose life was
fruitful of good for man. But may not one
turn aside, also, from the beaten path of
grief or of joy, and in solitude remember, that
beneath the sod before him moulders one who
never deceived, and who, though not gifted
with words to make known his affections, had
yet the skill to express them with most mir-
aculous organs?

Mary Stuart.

Her face, her form, have been so deeply
impressed in the imagination that, even at
the distance of nearly three centuries, it is
unnecessary to remind the most ignorant and
uninformed reader of the striking traits which
characterize that remarkable countenance,
which seem at once to combine our ideas of
the majestic, the pleasing, and the brilliant,
leaving us to doubt whether they express
most happily the queen, the beauty, or the
accomplished woman. Who is there, that,
at the very mention of Mary Stuart's name
has not her very countenance before him, fa-
miliar as that of the mistress of his youth, or
the favorite daughter of his advanced age? Even
those who feel themselves compelled to believe
all, or much of what her enemies laid
to her charge, cannot think without a sigh
upon a countenance expressive of anything
rather than the foul crimes with which she
was charged when living, and which still con-
tinues to shade if not to blacken her memory.

That brow, so truly open and regal—those
eyebrows, so regularly graceful, which yet
were saved from the charge of regular insipid-
ity by the beautiful effect of the hazel eyes,
which seemed to utter a thousand histories—the
nose, with all its Grecian precision of outline—the
mouth, so well proportioned, so sweetly
formed, as if designed to speak nothing
but what was delightful to hear—the dimple
chin the stately swanlike neck, form a coun-
tenance, the like of which we know not
to have existed in any other character mov-
ing in that high class of life, where the ac-
tress as well as the actors command general
and undivided attention. It is vain to say
that the portraits which exist of this remark-
able woman, are not like each other; for,
amidst their discrepancy, each possesses gen-
eral features which the eye at once acknowl-
edges as peculiar to the vision which our im-
agination has raised while we read her history
the first time, and which has been impressed
upon it by the numerous prints and pictures
which we have seen. Indeed, we cannot
look on the worst of them, however deficient
in point of execution, without saying that it
meant for Queen Mary; and no small in-
crease it is of the power of beauty, that her
charms should have remained the subject,
not merely of admiration but of warm and
chivalrous interest, after the lapse of such a
length of time. We know that by far the
most acute of those who, in latter days have
adopted the unfavorable view of Mary's char-
acter, longed like the executioner before his
dreadful task was performed, to kiss the fair
hand of her on whom he was about to per-
form so horrid a duty.—[Scott.]

THE subscriber being about to leave this State
for the far West, now offers the greatest chance
for bargains ever known in this section of country.
He will sell his Entire Stock of goods, consisting
of (as is well known) of the greatest variety that
can be found in this part of the State, so low that
he will astonish his customers. His object is to close
up his business immediately. To those who are not
acquainted with his stock, he would say that it con-
sists of all kinds of English and domestic goods,
groceries, crockery, hardware, paints, medicines,
dyes, fancy goods, &c., &c., all of which will be
sold considerably less than cost.

Among the great variety of articles that he must
sell, will be found one Double Wagon; one single
do, one Gig and Harness, one new Sleigh, one
second hand do, one Horse, a lot of Lard and
Plaster, lot of Stungles and Boards, and many other
articles out of the store too numerous to particu-
larize. All of the above goods, that are not sold at
private sale before the 30th Sept. next will then be
sold at auction to close the concern, sales com-
mencing at nine o'clock in the morning.

It is also under the painful necessity of saying
to all those who are indebted to him either by note
or account, that the same must be settled before the
first day of Oct. next if they would save cost, as af-
ter that day all notes and accounts will be placed
in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.
The subscriber feels very grateful for his many ex-
cellent past favors and hopes they will not think
this course covers as the emergency of the case
demands it.

Responsibilities of American Women.

The success of republican institutions, as
is conceded by all, depends upon the intel-
lectual and moral character of the mass of
the people. If they are intellectual and vir-
tuous, democracy is a blessing; but if they are
ignorant and wicked, it is only a curse,
and as much more dreadful than other form
of civil government, as a thousand tyrants are
more to be dreaded than one. It is equally
conceded, that the formation of the moral
and intellectual character of the young is
committed mainly to the female hand. The
mother forms the character of the future
man; the sister bends the fibres that are here-
after to be the forest tree. The wife sways
the heart, whose energies may turn for good
or evil, the destinies of a nation. Let the
women of a country be made virtuous and
intelligent, and the men will certainly be the
same. The proper education of a man de-
cides the welfare of an individual; but edu-
cate a woman, and the interests of a whole
family are secured.

If this be so, as none will deny, then to
American women, more than to any other on
earth, is committed the exalted privilege of
extending over the world those blessed influ-
ences which are to renovate degraded man
and "clothe all climes with beauty."

No American woman then, has any occasion
for feeling that hers is a humble or in-
significant lot. The value of what an indi-
vidual accomplishes, is to be estimated by the
importance of the enterprise achieved, and not
by the particular position of the laborer. The
drops of heaven which freshen the earth,
are each of equal value, whether they fall in
the lowland meadow or the princely parterre.
The builders of a temple are of equal impor-
tance, whether they labor on the foundation
or toil upon the dome.

Thus, also, with the labors which are to be
made effectual in the regeneration of the
earth. And it is by forming a habit of regard-
ing the apparently insignificant efforts of each
isolated laborer, in a comprehensive manner,
as indispensable portions of a grand result,
that the minds of all, however humble in their
sphere of service, can be invigorated and
cheered. The woman who is rearing a family
of children, the woman who labors in the
school room, the woman who, in her retired
chamber, earns with her needle, the mite
which contributes to the moral and intellec-
tual elevation of our country; even the hum-
ble domestic, whose example and influence
may be moulding and forming young minds,
while her faithful services sustain a prosper-
ous domestic state—each and all may be in-
spired by the consciousness that they are
agents in accomplishment the greatest work
was ever committed to human responsibility.

It is the building of a glorious temple, whose
base shall be co-extensive with the bounds of
the earth, whose summit shall pierce the
skies, whose splendor shall beam on all lands;
and those who hew the lowliest stone, as
much as those who carve the highest capital,
will be equally honored, when its top stone
shall be laid, with new rejoicing of the morn-
ing stars, and shoutings of the sons of God.—
[C. E. Beecher.]

Whether rich or poor, young or old, mar-
ried or single, a woman is always liable to be
called to the performance of every kind of
domestic duty, as well as to be placed at the
head of a family; and nothing short of a
practical knowledge of the details of house-
keeping, can ever make those duties easy, or

render her competent to direct others in the
performance of them.

All moral writers on female character, treat
of domestic economy, as an indispensable
part of female education; and this, too, in the
old countries of Europe, where an abundant
population and the institutions of society ren-
der it easy to secure the services of faithful
domestics.

All female characters that are held up to
admiration, whether in fiction or biography,
will be found to possess these domestic ac-
complishments, and if they are considered in-
dispensable in the old world, how much more
are they needed in this land of independence,
where riches cannot exempt the mistress of a
family from the difficulty of procuring suf-
ficient aid, and where perpetual change of
domestics, renders perpetual instruction and
superintendence necessary.

Since, then, the details of good house
keeping must be included in a good female
education, it is very desirable that they should
be acquired when young, and so practiced as
to become easy, and to be performed dexter-
ously and expeditiously.

The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary
Wortley Montague, who figured in the fash-
ionable, as well as the literary circles of her
time, has said, that "the most minute details
of domestic economy become elegant and re-
fined, when they are ennobled by sentiment,"
and they are truly ennobled when either from
a consideration for a parent or love to a hus-
band, "to furnish a room," says the same
lady, "is no longer a common place affair,
shared with upholsters and cabinet makers,
it is decorating the place where I am to meet
a friend or a lover. To order a dinner is not
merely arranging a meal with my cook, it is
preparing refreshment for him whom I love.
These necessary occupations, viewed in this
light by a person capable of strong attach-
ments, are so many pleasures, and afford her
far, far more delight than the games and
shows which constitute the amusement of the
world."—*Young Ladies' Friend.*

Notice.

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for the far West, now offers the greatest chance
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in the hands of an attorney for immediate collection.
The subscriber feels very grateful for his many ex-
cellent past favors and hopes they will not think
this course covers as the emergency of the case
demands it.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately received as large and
extensive an assortment of goods as can be found
on the Kannebec, and offers the same for sale at the
Corner Store on Market Square
Augusta.

Consisting in part of Summer Cloths from 8 to 15 p
per yard, Sheetings from 5 to 12 to 8 and Drillings
from 6 to 12 to 7 1/2 cts.

Prints.
A good assortment of Prints, American from 5 to
12 1/2 cts per yard; London 16 to 23 cts per yd.

Flour and Corn.
100 Bbls G-nesse, Ohio & Baltimore Flour.
200 Bushels Yellow, Flat & White Corn.

Provisions.
22 Bbls Clear and Mess Pork and Lard,
200 Qrs Cod and Halibut Fish,
1000 Lbs New York Cheese.

W. I. Goods Groceries.
20 Bbls Molasses, 10 Bags fine Salt, 18 Bags Java,
Portocello, and St. Domingo Coffee, Raisins 25
lbs for \$1, 50 Bags Sultana Raisins 16 lbs for \$1,
Box Raisins of the first order, S. Shong Tea first
quality 44 cts per lb, Green Tea 58 cts per lb,
common Sugar 16 lbs for \$1, Molasses
Sugar 2 cts per lb, Crushed Sugar 11 1/2 cts per lb,
Powder, Shot, Cigars, Spices, Tobacco, Snuff &c.

Oil and Lard,
Lined Oil, Chemical Oil, Pure Spring Sperm Oil
56 2 1/2 cts Bles do 75 do, and common do 58 cts
per gal, Dry and ground White Lard, Pure, Extra,
No. 1 and No. 2.

Match s.
50 Gross Bath Matches will be sold at the Factory
price.

HARD WARE,
Nails, Glass, Knives & Forks, Steel, Shovels, Hoes
and numerous other articles which will be sold at
wholesale or retail as low as can be bought on the
River. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call
before buying elsewhere.

HORACE WATERS.
Augusta, June 13, 1843.

HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber would take this seasonable oppor-
tunity to inform the citizens of Winthrop and vi-
cinity, that he contemplates opening a high School in
this village during the coming fall, to commence the
first Monday in Sept. Instruction will be given in any
of the branches taught in our Common Acad-
emies, and in the Latin and Greek Languages.
TERMS OF TUITION, for quarter of 11 weeks,
Common English Studies, \$3.00.
The higher branches of Mathematics and the
ancient Languages, \$4.00.

Nothing (as a Socratic nature will be taught; neither
will any student be required to be a Socratic nature
any one who may feel disposed to place themselves, or
their children under his tuition. To impart thorough
instruction in the different branches pursued in the
School, without any regard to the religious opinions of
parents or children, will be the earnest endeavor of
the Teacher. Should he receive a liberal patronage
during the coming fall, he intends to establish a per-
manent School; and hence, a deeper interest will be
on his part, than can reasonably be expected of those
transient teachers, who, on leaving College engage
in School teaching for a few months only, for the
purpose of procuring funds to enable them to pursue
some other profession.

Winthrop, June 12th 1843.

Grimes' Smut Machines.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of these
Machines, at the Machine Shop of I. G. JOHNSON,
in Augusta. He has sold, within the last twelve
months, one hundred, 75 of which have given
perfect satisfaction. Persons desirous of testing the
utility and power of these Machines may take them
on trial, and return them if dissatisfied.

A correspondent of the Age speaks of these Ma-
chines as follows:

"Mr. Editor:—Among the thousand and one
patent machines offered for sale at the present day,
there is none to which my attention has been called,
which is so handy, so simple, so effective, and so
cheap. I allude to Grimes' Smut Machine." Having one of these Machines in
my own mill, I speak advisedly, when I say, that it
properly set up, it is a perfect cure for smutty grain.
It combines in itself three of the most important
qualities for any machine, namely, simplicity of construc-
tion, durability of material, and compactness of form.
One of these Machines is now in operation at Mr.
Bridge's grist mill, in Augusta, where gentlemen in-
terested would do well to call, and satisfy themselves by
personal inspection of the above facts. So thinks a
MECHANIC. Apply to I. G. JOHNSON, ALLEN
LEARNED, or the subscriber.

HOMER WEBSTER.
May 4, 1843.

STATE OF MAINE.

The Committee on so much of the Governor's
message as relates to a change of the time of the
meeting of the Legislature, to whom was referred the
petition of Selectmen and others in behalf of the
town of Waterville, praying that a change of the sys-
tem of elections to the plurality system shall only
be regarded in effect on election, unless for a
change of the time for holding the sessions, and fix-
ing pay for the same, have had the same under con-
sideration, and ask leave to report a preamble and
resolve, which is herewith submitted. And ask
leave to have this report, with the preamble and re-
solve, to be published in all the newspapers in this
State which publish the laws of the State, and be re-
ferred to the next Legislature.

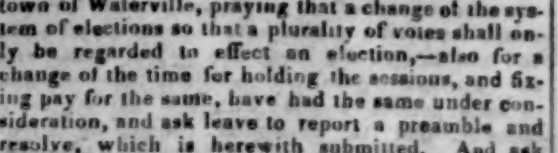
Solomon Brooks, Chairman.
In Senate, March 16, 1843.
Read and accepted.
JERE HASKELL, Secretary.
In House of Representatives,
March 21, 1843.
Read and concurred.
WM T. JOHNSON, Clerk.

Resolves in relation to amendments of the Constitu-
tion, and adopting the plurality system in elections.
Whereas the great and paramount object in all re-
spective governments is to frame constitutions and
laws so as to give a fair and just expression to the
greater number in all elections, to be made by the
people; and
Whereas by requiring a majority of all the votes
or ballots cast, as is now required by the constitu-
tion of this State, the people are subjected to
great expense, inconvenience and trouble, by reason
of the divisions among the electors in many and
in most cases, balloting for more than two candidates
for the same office, whereby it is found difficult to
secure the election of any one; giving great encour-
agement to faction and dissipated demagogues,
in the attempts of such to create discord among the
people and prevent an election of any one; and
Whereas by the operation of the majority system,
as practised in this State, it is found, that instead
of electing those to office who are the first choice of the
people, or of any very considerable portion of them;
under the present organization of parties in this
country, any small faction in very many instances
has the power of dictating as to the individual to be
chosen or to defeat an election by the people, and
Whereas, by the adoption of the plurality system
in part, or in whole, in our elections, many, if not
all these difficulties will be obviated, and as such
committees believe a much fairer and more full ex-
pression will be given to the popular will; the pro-
prietor will be saved expense in time and money, and
the election will be conducted with far less excite-
ment and irritation of feeling; and what is more im-
portant still, fewer vacancies will exist and the peo-
ple will be enabled to fill the offices with men of
their own choice.—Therefore,
Resolved, That the constitution of this State be
so amended that in the election of Governor, Repre-
sentatives to Congress, Senators to the State Legisla-
ture, and all County Officers, a plurality vote shall
elect at the first meeting held for that purpose, and
that in the election for Representatives to the State
Legislature, on the first meeting held for that pur-
pose it shall require a majority of votes, and if no
choice is effected, then on the second meeting held
for that purpose a plurality vote shall elect.

Secretary's Office, July 12, 1843.
I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies
of the original papers on the files of the Senate.
PHILIP C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

Plaster and Lime.

THE subscriber has Lime and Plaster, for sale at
the following prices with the addition only of the
hauling
Winthrop, 1843. SAM'L CHANDLER.
aug13



STEAM-BOAT LINE.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he will
run a carriage from WINTHROP VILLAGE to
STEAMBOAT WHARF in HALLOWELL.
He will leave Winthrop on the days that the Boat
leaves for Boston, and also on the days that the Boat
arrives at Hallowell, in order to accommodate passen-
gers going to, or returning from Boston.
His accommodations will be such as to give anti-
faction, and great pains will be taken to ensure a
safe and pleasant passage to those who will favor
him with their patronage. W. M. LADD.
Winthrop, May 23, 1843.
P. S. Any business entrusted to him will be
faithfully attended to. 21

Winship & Paine

MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS, PAR-
ASOLS & NECK STOCKS, have on hand a
large assortment of them, which they will sell at
a sale and retail as low as can be purchased elsewhere.
Also on hand, a prime assortment of Hats, Caps,
Gloves, Masie, Masie, Masie, Masie, Masie, Masie,
in Claret, Red, Paper, Lingerie, Fancy Soap,
&c. Store corner Middle & Temple Streets.
Country traders are invited to call before purchasing.
PORTLAND, April 25, 1843. Sm19

Iron and Steel.

STANLEY & CLARK have for sale English and
Swedish Iron flat and round, all sizes, Sweden, Ger-
man, Am. Drawn and Cast Steel. Nail plate, H. N.
D. N. and Spike rods. Nail sizes from 3d to 60d.

Washingtonian Vegetable Pills.

THE VEGETABLE ALTERNATIVE PILLS, has long
been a desideratum, and the inventor of the Wash-
ingtonian Pill confidently announces to those of his
low beings who are suffering with Rheumatism, Dys-
pepsia, habitual constipation, or any of the compli-
cations of the Chlorotic system, that he has pre-
pared a simple and safe remedy which he recom-
mends to them, after an experience in their use of nearly
thirty years.

He first prepared them for his own private use, being
afflicted with severe attacks of Rheumatism, com-
plicated by a general atony of the system. He has